WESTERN RECORDER.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATRONAGE, AND FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY, AND AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

VOL. III.—NO. 4.] EDITED BY THOMAS HASTINGS.—PRINTED BY MERRELL & HASTINGS—OFFICE NO. 40 GENESEE-ST. UTICA, N. Y. TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1826. [NO 82.

Eighth Report

OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Since the last annual meeting, the operations of the Society have been continued with a good degree of prosperity. The number of young men assisted during the year, is *twenty-eight*. The number now in the establishment, for which provision is to be made, is *twenty-four*. Since the organization of the Society, it has assisted *thirty four*, who have completed their classical education, of whom *seven* have also completed their theological studies, and are now actively engaged in the work of the ministry.

The amount of donations received in cash, is $483 82, and in provisions and other articles for the use of the Society, as estimated by their respective donors, $1235 87, making the total donations received, $1719 69: there was in the treasury at the commencement of the year, $15 95, besides which there have been received for boarding beneficiaries of the American Education Society, $167 42, & there have been borrowed in cash for the use of the Society $155: making the total of receipts $2058 11: of this sum, $92 39 are in articles of furniture which were given for the use of the boarding house, $240 have been paid towards the land purchased for the establishment, $51 for money previously borrowed, $25 for the use of land hired for cultivation, $63 18 for printing, $31 45 for painting the boarding house, $25 for board in 1823, and $301 53 to the General Agent towards his salary amounting to $829 55. The remainder, $1228 66, has been consumed in the boarding establishment, or is still on hand at the disposal of the Society.

The debts of the Society, at the present time amount to $1764 95. Of the disposable property on hand at the last annual meeting, which was then estimated at $300, a more particular account has been taken, and, with the additions which have been made to it, the amount is now, according to the estimate of the donors, $1011 48, consisting of lumber, clothing, furnace ware, and other articles of various kinds, which are in different places, in a good state of preservation, and ready to be disposed of for the benefit of the Society, as opportunities shall be presented. There is in the hands of the Treasurer, in cash $9 50, as per his report; and in the hands of the General Agent, in cash $10 50.

The most important alteration made during the past year, in the plans heretofore pursued, is a new arrangement with the steward at the Society's boarding house. Instead of paying the steward a stated salary for the services rendered by himself and family, and having all the details of the boarding establishment to be attended to by the Society and its agents as heretofore, the steward is now to have the use of the Society's premises, including the boarding house and out houses, nine acres of improved land, and the privilege of cutting his fire wood; and he is to board all the young men under the care of this Society at one dollar per week each, and to receive his pay in provisions delivered at the boarding house, at the rate of one dollar per bushel for wheat, forty four cents for corn, four and a half dollars per hundred for pork, three dollars for beef, twelve and a half cents per pound for butter, and six cents for cheese; and other articles at the current cash prices. It is believed that this is the most simple, judicious and economical arrangement that could be made for the support of this establishment; and that by having regular and permanent arrangements made in the several towns for collecting and forwarding the articles principally needed, the necessary supplies may be easily furnished, and the Society may soon be relieved in a great measure, from the burden of supporting a General Agent, and may continue its operations with very little other expense than that of paying for the board of its beneficiaries, at this very reasonable rate.

And if it is an object, with those who contribute to the benevolent institutions of the present day, to have the greatest amount of good done by what they give, and with the greatest convenience to themselves, we think this Society now presents, to those especially who live in this vicinity, the most eligible channel through which their streams of benevolence can flow. Inhabiting as we do a fertile region of country, and blessed as we are from year to year, with a large surplus of the fruits of the earth, we can contribute a considerable amount of these without any inconvenience to ourselves. And under the present regulations of our boarding establishment, they can all be applied directly to the objects of the Society, without the trouble and loss of converting them into money, as must be done in applying them to the use of other societies. And if any find it more convenient to contribute of the various articles of domestic manufacture, arrangements are made also to turn these to the best advantage for procuring such articles, needed in the boarding establishment, as may not in other ways be furnished to a sufficient amount. From which it appears, that the same quantity of the fruits of the earth, or of domestic manufactures, contributed to this Society, will go further than it can if contributed to any other institution in different circumstances.

The only questions then, which those in this vicinity, who contribute to charitable purposes, can have, whether to make this Society a principal object of their attention, must be whether the education of poor and pious youth for the gospel ministry, is a necessary part of the great system of benevolent operations, and needs to be carried on to a greater extent than it now is and whether this Society makes such an application of its means as is adapted to accomplish its object in the best manner.

That the education of young men for the gospel ministry is a necessary part of the great system of benevolent operations, we think cannot be doubted by those who consider the actual state of things. No other branch of that system can be carried on successfully without this. The other branches must have suitable men to give effect to their operations, and execute their plans of doing good. Bible Societies can, indeed, furnish the destitute with the word of life, without living teachers to accompany it. But if the mere distribution of the bible had been sufficient for the necessities of mankind, the great Head of the church would not have instituted the christian ministry. And if the ministry is not sufficient without the written word, neither is the written word sufficient without the ministry. If the voice of the living teacher is not heard, the word itself will be neglected and forgotten. Missionary Societies can do nothing without missionaries; & the churches which are able to support pastors must not be left destitute. That there is an actual deficiency of ministers at the present time, cannot be doubted. The fact that a few are here and there out of employment is to be ascribed wholly to other causes than there being no vacant fields of labour. From returns made from time to time by the various ecclesiastical bodies, the result of careful inquiry and observation, it appears, that a very large proportion of the population of our own country is destitute of competent religious instructers. Of the four denominations from which beneficiaries have been assisted by this Society, it is believed there are, in the United States, nearly, if not quite, three thousand organized churches, more than there are of stated pastors. All the efforts of Education Societies and Theological Seminaries, have hitherto been insufficient to supply the vacancies which have been made by deaths and by the organization of new churches; so that the number of vacant churches is continually increasing. And besides this, in the new settlements, there is a vast field opening, and becoming every year wider and wider, among the unorganized population, where several hundreds of faithful labourers are needed. These facts have been repeatedly stated, and supported by authentic documents; and every succeeding year increases the evidence of their truth.

Will it be said, that most of the vacant churches are feeble, that ministers who go to supply them cannot find a competent provision made for their support, and that more ministers need not be educated till that provision is made? We believe that to stop the supply of ministers, would be only to increase the difficulty. For unless the churches which are feeble are furnished with faithful labourers to strengthen and build them up, they will be likely to remain feeble. Nothing tends so much to weaken and destroy a congregation as to remain destitute of the ordinances of the gospel; for it not only lessens their inclination to obtain and to attend upon these ordinances, but it lessens their ability and impoverishes the people, their increasing vices always consuming more of their time and money, than the support of the gospel would require. If we wish to remove the difficulty, we must increase the supply of ministers. We must educate more young men. We must send out more labourers into the field. And Missionary Societies must do what they can to assist the feeble churches. But ministers of such a spirit must be educated as will not wait for provision to be made for their support before they will enter the field; ministers who will go in the spirit of the primitive times, and seek out the poor and the destitute, and preach the gospel to them, committing the matter of their support to the providence of God. Labourers of such a spirit, it is the wish and aim of this society to furnish. And we cannot but think that the course which this society pursues in relation to its beneficiaries, is well adapted to furnish labourers of such a spirit. No aid is afforded, till young men, by their own enterprise or by such assistance as they can obtain from their friends, have fitted themselves for college. They must then bring written testimonials from persons of known respectability, of being regular members of some christian church, of sustaining a good character, of being in indigent circumstances, and of possessing such talents as promise to render them useful in the ministry. They must be examined particularly by the Directors as to their circumstances, their piety, and their views in preparing to enter the ministry. They must enter into a written engagement to refund whatever they shall receive from the society, provided they do not become preachers of the gospel. They are liable to be dismissed at any time by the Directors when they appear to be deficient in any one of the forementioned qualifications. And they receive nothing from this society but their board during the college terms; having still to depend upon their own enterprise and industry for the means of defraying all their other expenses. In such circumstances, it cannot be supposed that young men will be trained to habits of ease and indulgence, but that they will be under the necessity of submitting to many hardships and privations. It cannot, indeed, be rationally anticipated, that young men with all these guards, will not sometimes disappoint the hopes and expectations of their friends and patrons. But we think it must be admitted that the course pursued towards them by this society, is well adapted to train them to endure hardness as good soldiers of the cross, and to fit them for those difficult and trying fields of labour, which in our new countries, are so numerous and so needy.

To be concluded next week.

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY.

M. Laffon de Ladebat, a distinguished member of the Protestant Bible Society at Paris, delivered an eloquent discourse, in April, 1824, in honour of the memory of the late Rev. J. Owen, formerly one of the Secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society. This discourse was afterwards printed. From the notes appended to it, we select the following rapid survey of the progress of Christianity.—*C. Star.*

"The slowness of the progress of Christianity is wonderful, and shows how incompetent human reason is to judge of the wisdom of the eternal decrees.

"During the first two ages of the church in the midst of the persecutions she endured, the apostles and disciples of Christ carried the gospel only into Judea, the nearest parts of Asia, some countries of Greece, to Malta, Rome, Arabia, Egypt, and some parts of the coast of Africa. It was preached among the Gauls, and in Ireland, about the beginning of the 2d century. The Roman empire then sank under its own weight, and the disorders of its government.

"In the third century, the year 217, the Septuagint, which had been lost, was recovered. The Jews were almost the only persons who preserved the books of the old Testament. It was in the midst of those persecutions which the church suffered, that the first Christian temples were built. Dioclesian and Maximilian overthrew them. In their reign the era of the martyrs commenced. These emperors ordered the destruction of the sacred books; which they sought after, says Bossuet, with extraordinary care for the parpose of destroying all memory of them.

"During the first three centuries, and up to the commencement of the fourth, the church sustained ten successive persecutions, each of which was commenced with increasing vigour.

"At the commencement of the fourth century, this barbarous intolerance redoubled the zeal of the first Christians. The blood of the martyrs extended more widely the sacred germs of Christianity. The The conversion of Constantine proclaimed the Gospel in the Roman empire and in many of its vast provinces. Julian, the Apostate, about the close of this century, rebuilt the temple of Jupiter, and the Christian faith was subjected to new trials.

"At the commencement of the fifth century, many of the northern nations received the gospel. Clovis was baptized in 486.

"During the sixth century it spread with rapidity into many parts of Europe.

"In the 7th and 8th centuries, the religion of Mahomet arrested the progress of Christianity. More than 10,000,000 of Christians were massacred.

"In the 9th and 10th centuries many of the northern nations received the Gospel. In the 10th the Greek and Latin churches were separated.

"In the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the Crusades occasioned the death of more than three millions of Christians. They increased the power of the Pope, but did not extend the dominion of the gospel.

"In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the disorders of the church and a barbarous intolerance gave rise to the Reformers.

"In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the Christian faith was carried sword in hand, into the vast continent of South America. It was under the banner of the cross, that by a deplorable sacrilege, whole nations were sacrificed. It was not the Gospel of peace they carried with them. These barbarous conquerers had scarcely ever looked into it.

"In the fifteenth century, the discovery of the art of printing gave to the Christian religion the most powerful means of extending the reign of peace and salvation to all nations.

"In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the controversies and religious wars, which were kept alive by intrigues and political interests, caused oceans of blood to flow. These deplorable scenes, contributed to disseminate the scriptures, and to their being studied in a vast number of families, hitherto plunged into gross ignorance & having nothing of Christianity but mere exterior signs. It was this ignorance which in the course of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries gave so great an advantage to the attack of a false philosophy upon Christianity and social order.

"It is necessary, then, to bring back the people to the pure and sacred text of the Gospel, and to carry it into every family that its divine maxims may become the solid and immoveable basis of education.—Such was the object of the establishment of of Bible Societies in the beginning of the nineteenth century. The success of their efforts declares to the world that the Creator of the universe extends his support to them."

[Here follows the table which was inserted on the second page of our present volume.]

"Taking the whole population of the earth at one thousand million, the relative numbers, with respect to religion stand thus:

Jews almost stationary in number	2,500,000
Christians increasing rapidly	200,000,000
Mahometans, stationary or rather decreasing . . .	140.000,000
Pagans, or other modes of worship decreasing . . .	657,500;000
Total by approximation	1,000,000,000

SUBDIVISION.

Roman Catholics . . .	90,000.000
Greek or Oriental church .	35.000,000
Churches dissenting from the Roman and Greek church .	75,000,000
	200.000,000

"Since 1800 the number of Christians has increased rapidly in all parts of the globe. Nearly 1000 Bible Societies are circulating the Scriptures within the circle of their influence and those Societies are increasing every day. In 1800 the evangelical missionaries had not more than 157 stations in the various parts of the globe. They have now increased to 252 and must still further increase.

"To these increasing means of propagating the Christian faith it is necessary to add, the zeal of the missionaries of the Roman Catholic church, and the numerous editions of the sacred writings which have been printed for them during the present century."

From Jowett's Researches in Syria.

DISTANT VIEW OF JERUSALEM.

At length, while the sun was yet two hours high, my long and intensely interesting suspense was relieved. The view of the city burst upon me as in a moment; and the truly graphic language of the psalmist was verified, in a degree of which I could have formed no previous conception.—Continually the expressions were bursting from my lips—"Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth, is Mount Zion!" Among the vast assemblage of domes which adorn the roofs of the convents, churches and houses; and give to this forlorn city an air even of magnificence: none seemed more splendid than that which has usurped the place of Solomon's temple. Not having my companion with me I surveyed all in silence and rapture; and the elegant proportions, the glittering gilded crescent, and the beautiful green blue colour of the Mosque of Omar, were peculiarly attractive. A more soothing part of the scenery, was the lovely slope of the Mount of Olives on the left. As we drew nearer and nearer to the city of the Great King, more and more manifest were the proofs of the displeasure of that great King resting upon His city. Like many other cities of the east, the distant view of Jerusalem is inexpressibly beautiful: but the distant view is all. On entering at the Damascus gate, meanness, and filth, and misery, not exceeded if equalled, by any thing which I had before seen, soon told the tale of degredation. "How is the fine gold become dim!"

From Rev. Mr. Stewart's Private Journal, &c.

SCENERY IN OWHYHEE.

Tuesday, 27th of April 1824.—I have just returned from the most interesting excursion I have yet made on the Islands. The day being unusually fine, Mr. Bingham proposed after breakfast this morning, that I should accompany him to the the *pari* or precipice of *Kolau*, about 7 miles in the interior. Nothing short of the testimony of my own eyes, could have made me believe, that there was so much of the sublime and beautiful in the vicinity of Honoruru. It seemed like enchantment to find myself transported, in the short space of an hour, from the dusty plain, stagnant pools, dreary beach, and various desolations of the sea side, to the freshness and verdure, luxuriance and bloom of a woodland region, where the eyes rested only on objects of grandeur and beauty, and the ear caught no sounds amid the solitude of the forest, but the chirping of birds, the murmur of the mountain stream, or the dashing of the distant cascade.

The path we took led up the valley immediately in the rear of the village. As the valley gradually contracted from a width of three to that of one mile, the scenery became more and more picturesque and delightful till at a distance of five miles from Honoruru, it far surpasses any thing I ever witnessed. The mountains are so lofty and so graceful in their outlines—so rich and beautiful in their foliage—so diversified by dark grottoes—projecting cliffs and spouting waterfalls—while all below presents an exuberance of vegetation almost incredible—that I cannot but think it among the finest of the exhibitions of nature, in a state of undisturbed simplicity and wildness. Such was the character of the scenery for the two last miles of our walk, while our path led successively through glade, copse and dell, and was frequently for long distances together, entirely imbowered by the interlacing branches of the spreading *hau-tree*. After ascending from one of these dark passages, Mr. Bingham suddenly cautioned me against the violence of the wind we should soon meet: at the same time the rushing of heavy blasts was heard, intimating like the roarings of a cataract, or the mutterings of a volcano, an approach to one of the most sublime phenomena of nature: and on abruptly turning the angle of a projecting rock, with an admiration approaching to terror, I found myself balancing in strongly conflicting currents of air, on the brink of a precipice little less than a thousand feet in perpendicular descent,—without the parapet of a single stone to guard against the fatal consequences of a false step. Immediately before me, at the foot of this tremendous offset, in the most perfect bird's eye view; lay a widely extended, cultivated and thickly inhabited country, against whose distant shores the peaceful billows of the Pacific were roaring in ever varying and snowy brightness—while farther still, the blue waters of the ocean rose in gradual ascent, till, apparently midway between heaven and earth, they met the sky, in a haziness that rendered either distinguishable from the other only by the regularity of a scarcely discernible horizon. To the right and to the left, within a stone's throw of the rock on which I stood, two richly covered pyramidal peaks rose many thousand feet above my head, while beyond them on either side, summit after summit of mountains, whose broad bases were planted in the valley below, appeared in long perspective till with a semicircular sweep, both chains terminated in the sea by bold and romantic headlands—rendered more picturesque by a partial continuation of detached cliffs and islets. In full view behind, was the beautiful valley through which we had ascended, gradually sinking from the spot on which we stood, to the now miniature town and port of Honoruru, beyond which again rose "the illimitable sea."

The sublimity of the whole was not a little increased by the almost overwhelming sounds of the trade wind as it swept along the mountains, which resisted its progress to this narrow pass—through which it rushes with irresistible velocity and power, bearing in its broad current and whirling eddies, leaves, sand, and even pebbles, which might claim the name of stones. Such was the effect of this, that though every thing far and near gleamed in the brightness of a cloudless sky and noon-day sun, I could scarce resist the impression that we were standing amid the ragings of a tempest—an illusion not diminished by the harsh screams of the sea gull and cry of the tropic bird, as they passed on rapid wings to the lofty peaks above, or hastening to sail again in the calmer regions beneath our feet.

None but an atheist could have kept his thoughts from rising to that Being of majesty and power who founded the earth and hung it upon nothing—who formed the mountains and created the winds—who shut up the sea and said, hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther; and here shall thy proud waves be stayed. And in the lively contemplation of the marvellous wisdom and omnipotence that overlooks and upholds the mighty wonders of the universe, we could not but feel the force of the humbling interogative, "O Lord what is man that Thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that Thou visitest him."

After gazing on the various objects of grandeur and beauty by which we were surrounded, till our eyes were fatigued, we made a short descent by a narrow foot path, by which, clinging from rock to rock, and from cliff to cliff, you may reach the plain below. Having gratified our curiosity in this manner, by what I considered a dangerous experiment we returned to the summit; and in the cleft of a rock where we were shielded from the wind, partook of the refreshments that we had brought with us.

Before commencing our return to the village, I tried my pencil on the scene, but the merest outline is all I could ever make of the sketch, to give any thing like the distance & the depth necessary to produce the required effect would demand more than a master's skill.

We reached home at 5 o'clock, and were happy to hear of the arrival of the ship Dauphin, of Nantucket, during our absence. She has brought large supplies for us, and two promising natives from the school at Cornwall. She did not however bring a single letter.

GOOD SENSE.

Good sense is as different from genius, as perception from invention; yet through distinct qualities, they frequently subsist together. It is altogether opposite to wit, but by no means inconsistent with it. It is not science; for there is such a thing as unlettered good sense; yet though it is neither wit, learning, nor genius, it is a substitute for each, where they do not exist, and the perfection of all where they do.

Religious Intelligence.

MACKINAW MISSION.

Extract of a letter from Miss OSMER, of the Mission family, to a lady in the village of Utica, dated Mackinaw, Nov. 20th, 1825.

"The day on which your letter arrived with several others from dear friends at Buffalo, was a day long to be remembered by me;—yes, it was a day of affliction. These communications were all forwarded by brother Hudson, from Detroit, in one of which he enclosed to brother Ferry, the news of my mother's death. He had performed the painful office of closing her eyes forever! He had witnessed her exit from this world of sin and sorrow, to the world of spirits! I feel that the hand of God hath touched me; and yet, that the Lord is good and righteous in all his ways; and "though he slay me, yet will I trust in him." Oh what a consolation, my dear friend, in the midst of trials, that Jesus does all things well, and that they will work out for the believer, a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.

"You requested me to give you some account of our school. I think if you were to see it, you would say with me that it was truly interesting. I was never engaged in one more so. But a little more than a year since I arrived here, most of these dear children were then ignorant of the blessed Bible, and its precious contents. Many of them could not speak a word of English;—now some of them read intelligibly in the Testament and English Reader. Some have committed the whole book of Matthew, others, different portions of Scripture, the historical part of Emerson's Catechism, and other Biblical Questions. Is it not enough to stop the mouths of gainsayers, who assert that Indians cannot learn? We have abundant evidence that they can and do learn.

"Our schools are at present large and flourishing; the scholars are a hundred and twelve in number. Seventy-seven of these belong to our family; about fifty to the female school, which I resigned to Miss Cook, two weeks after her arrival; and I did this the more cheerfully, as I considered that her superior qualifications would be of special benefit to the dear children of my charge.

"The girls, twenty-five in number—are still under my care, when out of school. They are learning to knit and sew, and to do various other kinds of labour about house. Twelve of them take their turn in the kitchen and in the wash room, a week alternately. They are from four to sixteen years of age; the four eldest are quite interested on religious subjects. The conversion of one of them, you have undoubtedly noticed in the Register. She is indeed an interesting girl: not perfect, but as much so, as you could expect from one reared in the wilderness. She often says, "Oh, how I want to have the poor Indians hear what I do; if they could, they would believe: but they know *nothing*." I asked her one day if she thought she should ever wish to return to the Indian country. She replied, "I think, if it appeared to be duty, that I should be willing to go." I asked, if missionaries should ever be sent to that part of the country, if she would be any more willing to go. "O, yes!" said she, with much expression in her countenance, "I would *like* to go then." Oh, if I ever enjoyed the society of Christians, I think I can say that my soul has taken sweet delight in the company of these dear Indian converts. Never shall I forget the evening, when after a little season of prayer among the sisters, this dear girl confessed that Jesus was precious to her soul. No, I have it still in sweet remembrance—bless the Lord, O my soul.

"As Mary, (the one of whom I have been speaking,) is my interpreter, I gave her the parable of the wheat and tares to communicate to the other three girls, who can neither read, nor understand English; and requested them to think upon it, and give me their opinion the next evening. I then commenced with asking one of them what she thought of the good seed. She said she thought it meant "good people." Another, what she thought of the field: she answered very readily, "the Earth." Another, the bad seed: she said, "the devil." What was meant by the harvest: "the end of the world." Who are the reapers: "they are good people that live above." Fearing that I did not understand her, I asked her a second time; she answered, "they are good people that live with God, and that have wings." I was struck with this; and thought she must have had some information on the parable: but she said she had not heard any thing, but she "had seen a representation of these people in the picture-book, and she thought it must be these, that would come at the end of the world." At another time they gave very clear ideas upon the parable of the Sower. When our young convert was asked what she thought of the seed that brought forth a hundred fold, she said that she had lain awake a long time thinking about it, and had concluded that those who bring forth a hundred fold, must have the most grace in their hearts. I never saw any children give better attention to religious instruction. I have seen them, while relating to them some scripture history, set with their eyes rivetted on those who read and explained to them. O, will christians pray not only for these dear children, that they may be brought into the kingdom of the dear Redeemer, but for those that still 'sit in the region and shadow of death.'

"These children are also fond of work, which is very much doubted among many of our good eastern people. I can say of those under our care, that most of them would rather work than play. The present number in our family is just one hundred; so that you may judge that we have our hands, heads and hearts full. We have until lately been subjected to great inconveniences, being obliged to occupy two houses. But we thought it better to move into our new buildings, though they are in quite an unfinished state. We came into them on the tenth, and on the thirteenth, they were solemnly set apart for God, as his temple for divine worship, and an Asylum for the wretched and ignorant wanderers of the wilderness. O will you not pray my dear friend, and engage others to pray, that this may be the Dwelling of Jehovah, and the birth place of many souls! O, it is a heart-cheering thought that we and these dear objects of our solicitude are not forgotten at the throne of Grace.

"It is with peculiar pleasure that I can inform you of the arrival of a very valuable box of clothing from Utica, about two weeks since. Surely, the Lord must have put it in your hearts to work willingly with your hands for the heathen. We were really astonished; for we have not received so large and valuable a box, since we have been here. It was indeed gratifying to our hearts to receive such a testimony of love and interest for the poor heathen of our beloved country. May the blessing of many that are ready to perish, rest upon you."

"Sister Ferry requests an affectionate remembrance, although an entire stranger; and adds: 'Do express through Miss P. to the ladies of Utica, some token of our gratitude for their very valuable box of necessaries to this mission.' Ah did they know the feelings excited when unpacking them, they would be amply compensated for all their exertions and sacrifice. But I trust they were influenced by higher motives than the commendation of mortals,—and that he who directed them to the selection of articles so exactly adapted to our necessities, has said unto them, 'ye shall not lose your reward.'"

CAUSE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Extract of a letter from a clergyman, for many years employed by the Connecticut Missionary Society, and now settled over a church and society in the State of Ohio, to the editor of the Connecticut Observer.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—I will take the liberty to state some facts relating to the interests of religion in New Connecticut, which will clearly show that great good has been done here in promoting the cause of Christ, the salvation of souls, and the best interests of community, by the exertions of Missionary Societies and especially of the missionary Society of Connecticut. From the first settlement of this part of the country, and when the few settled inhabitants were wholly unable to procure or support the preaching of the gospel, the Missionary Society kindly furnished them with missionaries, who were the means of forming churches—of influencing them to meet statedly for public worship on the Lord's day—of promoting the religious observance of the Sabbath, and of exciting the attention of many to the important concerns of religion. And this Society has continued their kind assistance to the present time. The happy consequences of these their benevolent exertions, are, that the state of this section of country, as it respects religion and morals, is far more favourable than that of any other new settlements of the same age. The Sabbath is better observed, more churches have been organized, and more Ministers settled. there are now about 90 churches on the Western Reserve, containing about 3000 members and more than 30 ministers. Almost all these ministers have been sent into this part of the country as missionaries, and the most of them by the Missionary Society of Connecticut, and a considerable part are still in part employed and supported by this Society. Powerful and extensive revivals of religion have been experienced under the labour of these missionaries, and they have been the means, through the attending influence of the Holy Spirit, of hopefully calling hundreds out of darkness into marvellous light—of saving them from eternal death, and making them children and heirs of God. These missionaries also have been instrumental of organizing all these churches.—Had it not been for the benevolent assistance of Missionary Societies, but few of these ministers would ever have reached this distant region or even had they come here it would have been very difficult for these feeble churches to have settled and supported them without the assistance, which has been received from the Missionary Society. In this view who can calculate the immense good which has been done in this part of the country by the Missionary Society in Connecticut! And the need of exertions to send missionaries into new settlements, instead of lessening, is increasing with the rapid settlement of the western countries, and even in New Connecticut.

When I first came into this part of the country sixteen years ago, there were within the limits of the Synod of the Western Reserve, six ministers, and eleven churches. Now there are about thirty ministers, and ninety churches; so that the number of ministers in comparison to the number of churches, is less now than it was then. There are also about one hundred towns or settlements in New Connecticut, where there are no churches. The Michigan Territory, Indiana, Illinois and other western states are rapidly settling. Thus the field for missionary labour is continually enlarging, and therefore the need of exertions to supply them with missionaries is increasing instead of diminishing. As the expense and labour of settling and clearing a new country is great—but few of the first settlers are persons of much property, and they are generally divided in their religious sentiments; but few settlers can do much for the support of the gospel for some years: and therefore they must for some years be destitute of the preaching of the gospel, unless supplied by missionaries. And by living in this situation they become more careless and neglectful of the Sabbath, public worship and the duties of religion, and more erroneous, loose and vicious. It is therefore of the highest importance, that they should be furnished with missionaries, as it regards the best interests of community, and the eternal good of themselves and children.

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

From a catalogue of this institution for December 1825, it appears that the whole number of students, is 119, viz. Resident Licentiates 3, Seniors 33, Middle Class 41, Juniors 42. Of those in the regular classes, 23 are graduates of Yale College, 17 of Dartmouth, 15 of Middlebury, 12 of Amherst, 11 of Hamilton, 8 of Harvard, 7 of Bowdoin, 7 of Brown University, 6 of Williams College, 4 of Union, 1 of Vermont University, 1 of Ohio University, 1 of Upsula University, [Sweden,] and three have not received a collegiate education. Of the same individuals, 40 belong to Massachusetts, 21 to Connecticut, 20 to Vermont, 12 to New York, 11 to New Hampshire, 8 to Maine, 1 to Pennsylvania, 1 to Ohio, 1 to the District of Columbia, and one to Sweden.—*Rec. & Tel.*

REVIVALS.

Revivals at Marcellus and Amber.—A correspondent writes us from the village of Amber, that an unusual season of religious attention has existed in one school district in the town of Marcellus, the fruits of which are the hopeful conversion of about twenty souls.

"This cloud of mercy," adds the writer, "has extended to Amber, and for four weeks past, has *fallen in a shower!* Our village is small: but O, what a change! Four weeks since, there was not a praying family here, except our Methodist minister's, and my own. Now, more than half the heads of families are hoping in divine mercy: and of most of them we can say, *behold they pray*. The work seems to be extending around us. Churches of different orders participate in it; and almost every day, we hear of one or more hopeful conversions.

"Yesterday, a well finished house, 30 feet by 40, just built in this village, was dedicated to the service of God. When the corner stone was laid last spring, not one, I believe, who engaged in helping forward the work, indulged the hope of a saving change. Several of these are now rejoicing in the Lord. These circumstances combined to render the dedication services solemn and interesting. Truly the Lord has done, and is still doing great things for us, whereof we are glad."

We know not whether we ought to apologize for *delaying* the publication of this interesting statement, or for taking the liberty of publishing it *at all*, without the express permission of the writer. But though the communication was not *intended* for the public eye, the preceding details, we conceive, ought not any longer to be withholden. Nor do we deem it too much to add, that in all human probability, the village of Amber would long have retained its original character, had it not been for the exertions of an individual who is in the employment of the United Domestic Missionary Society. Amber is about 15 miles from Auburn.

Tracts.—A clerical correspondent of the publishers of the Western Recorder, after giving some account of a revival of religion in the place where he resides, requests that a few thousand tracts may be immediately forwarded for gratuitous distribution. "Do forward me, at some rate or other," he says, "a suitable variety of those which are designed for children. I have no doubt they would do much good in this region." He represents the place as having till lately, been quite destitute of religious information; and how many just such places are there to be found in the midst of this land of boasted privileges!

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

The following extract of a letter from one of the members of Middlebury College, is copied from the columns of the 'Vermont Watchman & State Gazette.'

"*Middlebury College*, ——, 1825.

"My Dear Sir,—It is with feelings of the liveliest gratitude to God, that I undertake to tell you what He has done for this institution the present term. In my last letter, dated about the commencement of the revival, I mentioned a few particulars respecting it. I will now, in compliance with your request, endeavour to give you a more full and connected account of it.

"At a meeting of a Religious Society in College, on the evening of the first Friday in this term, as there was no particular business to attend to, it was proposed by one of the brethren that we should have a meeting of inquiry into each others' feelings. An almost universal coldness seemed to prevail. After the brethren had all expressed their feelings, some remarks were made on the state of religious feeling in College, and the inportance of commencing the year with a determination to be more faithful than ever we had been before. At a meeting of the Senior Class, on the next Tuesday evening, just as they were about to close, the question was asked, 'What shall be done.' A short pause ensued, when one exclaimed, 'As for me, I will serve the Lord' This was followed by a similar resolution from every one present. A committee was appointed to visit every professor of religion in college. This measure was obviously productive of much good. A great change in the state of religious feeling, especially among the brethren of the Senior Class, was immediately apparent. On a Friday evening, at the meeting of the Philadelphian Society, a lecture was delivered from Joshua, vii. 13. 'Up, sanctify the people, and say, Sanctify yourselves against to-morrow: for thus saith the Lord God of Israel, There is an accursed thing in the midst of thee, O Israel: thou canst not stand before thine enemies, until ye take away the accursed thing from among you.' One brother was so affected on this occasion with a sense of his past unfaithfulness, that he left the room where the meeting was held, and went to another where several of his impenitent classmates were assembled, and on his knees confessed to them that he had conducted in a manner unbecoming the christian character, and begged of them not to stumble over his negligence into hell. Two of those who were present then, are rejoicing in hope. From this time, the state of feeling became daily more and more interesting; and many of the brethren began to entertain confident expectations of seeing a revival of religion. Some, however, were still unbelieving, among whom (with shame I confess it) I was numbered. But whatever doubts I may have previously entertained with regard to witnessing a work of grace in college this fall, they were certainly all dissipated the next Tuesday evening at a union class meeting. This meeting was of a similar character with that which I first mentioned; and never have I witnessed so great a change in the feelings of so large a number of christians in so short a time. Before, they were almost all complaining of coldness and languor; now, almost every one seemed animated. Oh, such harmony and brotherly love, and so united and ardent desire to be active in the service of God, as were manifested at that time, I never expected to see in college. Thursday, after evening prayers, it was proposed to have a prayer meeting in a private room. About the time when I supposed it would commence, I went; and to my astonishment, found the senior recitation room crowded. Ten or twelve of the impenitent were present, several of whom were melted into tears. The Holy Spirit seemed to come down 'like a mighty rushing wind,' and in two or three days from this time, more than twenty were bowed down under a sense of sin. On Tuesday following, three were rejoicing in the Saviour.—Christians now began to be lifted up, and to feel as if the work would go on without their exertions. But when persons who have been the means of doing any good, begin to feel proud of it, God is apt to lay such instruments by. Accordingly the work semed to be nearly at a stand for more than a week. No instances of conversion took place, and few of new convictions. Christians began again to see that all their dependance was in God and were led in view of it to agonize at the throne of grace. The Holy Spirit was again poured out upon us. His convincing and renewing influences were experienced almost daily. Convictions were continually multiplied and deepened; conversions were frequent and apparently genuine. The most stubborn were made to bow, the most obdurate to feel, and the most unthinking to consider. One young man, hearing that one of his classmates was serious, and thinking that he could drive those serious impressions away, went to him one evening for that purpose; but he returned to his room himself deeply impressed, and spent the latter part of the night crying for mercy. He is rejoicing in the hope of the gospel. Another, who, at the commencement of the revival was afraid of becoming a Christian lest he should have to be a minister, has obtained a hope and turned missionary. A third, when conversed with by a Christian friend, acknowledged that religion was necessary as a preparation for happiness in *another* world, but said he was sure no one could be happier in *this* than himself. This young man even went so far one evening, at the public exercises of the chapel, as to make a mock of several of his classmates who were then serious; but before 9 o'clock on that very night he was crying out almost in despair. He has since, in the judgment of charity, passed from death unto life; and is now rejoicing in the precious hopes of the gospel. Instances of this kind have been frequent; and in view of them, the exclamation has been extorted even from the enemies of the work, "this is the Lord's doing!" The first of November sixteen entertained a hope that God for Christ's sake had pardoned their sins. Since that time, a period of about four weeks, no instance of conversion has occurred in College; but many seem still seem to be deeply impressed: and we have strong hopes that they will yet know by happy experience the blessedness of that man whom the Lord "chooses and causes to approach unto him."

"In the village, also, numbers were in a short time after the revival commenced in the college, inquiring with intense and throbbing anxiety, "What shall we do to be saved?" The influences of th Spirit seemed at first, to rest in a special manner on the female school under the care of Miss Page. They were not however confined there. Religious meetings in the village soon became frequent and crowded; and a stillness, almost resembling the slumbers of the sepulchre, generally pervaded the assembly, while they were listening to the melting entreaties of their young friends who had recently forsaken the ways of sin. O my dear sir, could you have been present at some of these meetings, I know that emotions of the warmest gaatitude would have distended your bosom, and you would have been unable to repress the exclamation, 'glory to God in the highest!' The displays of divine goodness both in college and in the village have indeed been wonderful and glorious. In the village, the work has been progressing for two weeks past more rapidly and powerfully, than at any time previous. Scarcely a day passes but what we hear of one and some days of three or four conversions. With regard to the number of hopeful converts, I cannot speak with certainty; but I should say to speak moderately, as many as fifty or sixty exclusive of the students may be reckoned as subjects of the revival.

"In view of what God has done here, I am very naturally led to reflect on the importance of *revivals generally*, but more particularly *revivals in colleges*. It seems to me, that revivals of religion are more important in institutions of learning than in any other place. Not that the souls of students are of greater value than those of others, but in almost every conversion in college, we behold a future herald of the Cross. It is very possible that there will be a period in the progress of time, when more heirs of glory will have been numbered as the fruit of a single conversion in college, than the present entire population of our globe. Nor is this a mere vagary of the imagination; it lies wholly within the bounds of possibility, nay of probability. I do not say this will always be the case, but it may be the case in some instances. How earnestly then, ought Christians to pray that the convicting and converting influences of the Holy Spirit may rest upon all our seminaries of learning. Let us in view of the goodness and mercy of God be incited to untiring activity, in the service of our Heavenly Father."

Since the above came to hand, we have heard the number of converts in Middlebury, stated at one hundred. It is also stated that revivals have commenced in Cornwall, Weybridge, Rutland, Cabot and Burlington.

From the Recorder & Telegraph.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

We here present a very interesting extract of a letter from one of the College Faculty to a gentleman in this city, dated Jan. 3, 1826.

"The revival has been wonderful in College. Besides those absent in their schools, there were but 31 on the ground without hopeful piety. Of the 31, we hope for 27. The other four have different degrees of seriousness. One of them has been long crushed; the other three all belong to the town; and as the revival is extending to the town with great apparent power, we hope they may yet fall under it. We have had a most solemn meeting in the chapel to-day, being the last day of the term. The students have agreed to remember each other and the now absent members of College, in their prayers, (the absent have always been remembered with many prayers) and hope to return at the end of vacation in the spirit of a revival, and to see the revival continued here until all are gathered in. They seem not to be able to give up this hope. Two of the young men who are fitting for College here are very serious, and I have just heard are beginning to hope. A young man from Troy, who, hearing of the revival, came out to see it, has hopefully become a new creature, and intends to come to College. I know not how to express my gratitude when I tell you, that there are now upwards of seventy precious youth in College who hope that they are pious. What a treasure for the church! I intend to devote my vacation to promote the revival in the town. A very considerable number of pious students will also stay, to help forward with the work, and to enjoy the scene. So that I hope we may yet see glorious days here, and that the College may feel the blessed effects of the vacation. There have been four days of fasting in College since the middle of November. One of the days was observed by the church here, who have also set apart to-morrow for the same purpose. *Pray for us.*

Twenty-eight persons have lately been added to the Presbyterian church at Cape May, N. J. and it is thought that twenty five or thirty others have been awakened to some just apprehensions of their guilt and danger. This church has been for some time supplied with the ministration of the word, by a licentiate of the Philadelphia Presbytery.

The Baptist churches in Alabama, particularly in Madison county have lately received considerable additions, and the prospects are said to be generally encouraging.

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA, TUESDAY JANUARY 24, 1826

Oneida County Bible Society.—The annual meeting of this Society, took place last Wednesday evening, agreeably to the notice which had been previously given. A sermon was preached on this occasion by Rev. Mr. Moore, (lately from Washington city,) from Psalm cxix. 130, "*The entrance of thy words giveth light.*" The sermon was eloquent; and the occasion was certainly such as should have called forth a large assemblage of people: but from some causes which we cannot fully comprehend, this meeting, like many others of a similar nature, consisted of but few individuals, and passed by without exciting any particular share of interest.

There is doubtless something defective in most of the benenevolent institutions in this vicinity; or why else should the doings of our various societies, excite so little apparent interest. We are quite ready to *form* societies for almost every deserving object; and there is no special difficulty in obtaining subscriptions or collecting the amount of them, when suitable efforts are made, but the misery is, that all this is done either too negligently, or too much in the style of business or drudgery. Little feeling except that which is of a transient kind, is called forth. No strong current of sympathy is excited in favour of any required object, and even if officiating members of the Societies are found to be punctual, their motives for meeting, are either forgotten or disregarded by the majority of subscribing members.

This is a sad picture, but it is nevertheless a true one; and one which embraces no small share of moral evil. We pretend not to conjecture what others may think of it: but for ourselves, we are porsuaded that the indifference we complain of, may be traced to the two following sources.

1st. Our contributions, when told in dollars and cents, bear a respectable comparison with others which are obtained in contiguous portions of community; but we forget that there is *much* wealth among us, and that our contributions should receive a correspondent accumulation. Our appropriations, therefore, become quite too limited in their amount: and we exercise by far too much self-complacency respecting them; and as a natural consequence, rest quietly, after having carelessly cast in a mite or two, from our overflowing purse.

2d. Our societies have become numerous; they have been too often formed without sufficient reference to a direct moral influence which such associations ought to exert on acting and subscribing members. Money, little as we make of it, is the prominent thing with us; and the sums we propose to raise, are so small as to require little effort; and create little expectation as to the result.

But whether the evil is to be traced to either of these sources, or whether we must still look for it in another quarter—one thing is certain—the managers of our societies must in some way or other, remodel their plan of operations; or the energies of this portion of community will at length become palsied by disuse.

Revivals in Colleges.—A correspondent of the New Hampshire Repository, after mentioning the singular fact, that *only two classes ever graduated in Middlebury College without having witnessed a revival of religion at that seminary*, observes, that his surprise at such a circumstance has been removed by reading the remarks which appeared on the subject in several of the papers, a short time since.

"It appears from the statements of this writer, (he says) that the discipline of this College is in a high degree religious: that the executive government in administering correction to the students, do not lay so much stress upon their having violated the laws of the seminary as the violation of the laws of God and their disregard of the obligations they owe to him; that in private they exhort them to repentance and faith in Christ; that in their private intercourse, they endeavour to have a greater regard to the eternal welfare of their pupils than to their proficiency in human science.

"Professing Christians in Middlebury, he also tells us, make the College a subject of frequent

prayer. They regard its religious prosperity as of the highest importance; and to the ministry in the state it is an object of deep and solicitous regard."

It appears to us, that there is something in this statement which deserves to be taken into serious consideration by all the friends of Colleges.

Promotion of Revivals.—The New Hampshire Repository states that previous to the commencement of the present revival in Cabot, Vt.

"About twenty persons agreed to set apart a certain portion of time every day, to pray for a revival of religion. It was not long before they realized an answer to their united petitions."

Another County Bible Society.—It appears from the following document which has been communicated to us for insertion, that another County Auxiliary Bible Society has just been formed, in addition to the numbers now existing in this state. We wish the greatest measure of success to the undertaking.

Agreeably to public notice, a respectable number of the inhabitants of the county of Oswego convened at Mexico, on the 6th inst. and after public worship, a Bible Society was organized by the name of "The Oswego County Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society."

The following Officers were chosen.

Rev. OLIVER AYER, Richland, President,
" GEORGE B. DAVIS, Mexico,
" JAMES ABELL, Oswego,
" ENOCH FERRIS, Richland,
" WM. WILLIAMS, N. Haven,
" CLEMENT LEWIS, Constantia,
Vice Presidents,
" D. R. DIXON, Corresponding Secretary,
" RUSSEL SMITH, N. Haven, Rec. Sec.
PETER PRATT, Esq. Treasurer.

OTHER DIRECTORS.

Darzillai Snow, Hezekiah Nichols, New Haven; J. S. Morgan, Esq. Scriba; George Fisher, Esq. Stephen Brace, Oswego; Asa Dudley, Hannibal; Elijah Mann, Granby; Chauncey Baldwin, Asaph Graves, Volney; John L. Bernhardt, Constantia; Rollin Blunt, Hastings; Paul Allen, Elias Brewster, Mexico; Henry Williams, Esq. Abner Comstock, Williamstown; Amos Kent, Redfield; Dr. James B. Sanford, John Reynolds, Orwell; Simon Meacham, Clark Wilder, Sandy Creek; Nehemiah S. Weed, John H. Wells, John Holmes, Richland; John L. Curtenius, Albion.

Premium awarded by the Am. Tract Society.—We mentioned some time ago—or should have mentioned, that a premium of fifty dollars had been offered by some friend to the American Tract Society for the best written tract "On the duty of professors of religion, and especially those who have wealth, to consecrate their property to the spread of the Gospel." We now learn, by a statement contained in the last New York Observer, that forty-six Tracts, on the subject, have been received by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society—that the manuscripts embrace a great variety of talent; and that the premium has been awarded to Rev. DANIEL A. CLARK, of Amherst, Mass. This tract is shortly to be stereotyped.

American Education Society.—The receipts for this society, during the month of December, are stated in the Recorder & Telegraph, at $412 61.

Progress of Good Principles.—One of the western papers complains of the Baptist Church in Bethany for excommunicating a member who believes in the doctrine of final restoration. We know no cause of complaint in such a procedure—nothing more nor less than the discharge of an imperious duty. A man who embraces this doctrine, sets the whole truth of revelation at defiance. He does not ask in a spirit of child-like simplicity what doctrines are taught in the Scriptures: but presuming to say what *ought* to be the truth he labours to give the scriptores a correspondent interpretation; and if thus left to himself he will wrest them to his own destruction.

While in Vermont the state Legislature have lately disgraced themselves, by their over strained liberality in consenting to the election of a Universalist Chaplain; it seems that at Philadelphia the testimony of a witness has been rejected because he did not believe in a future state of rewards and punishments—the Judge holding that the only sufficient security against perjury was the expectation of punishment for it in another world.

Spiritual Borderers.—The following graphic description is taken from a spirited article in the Troy Review, on the subject of theatrical exhibitions. The article has relation to Mr. Aikin's Sermon.

There are many persons in our world, and their standing in society is often elevated, and their influence by no means contemptible, who sustain the character and deserve the appellation of *Spiritual Borderers*. They always live on or near the line which separates the church from the world. They affect a kind of religious neutrality. But being a light and floating population, they often shift their ground from one side of the line to the other. They are at one time—we speak only of their overt acts—seen under the banner of the cross, and at another, ranged in battle array under the standard of the enemy. They are persons of consummate prudence, and would by all means stand well with the church, without sacrificing the friendship of the world. They appear to be making a grand experiment, in this age of improvements, to unite the service of God and mammon; to bring about fellowship between righteousness and unrighteousness, and to institute communion between light and darkness. They would establish concord between Christ and Belial, and amalgamate the characters of the believer and the infidel. They have undertaken to negotiate an agreement between the temple of God and idols, and to make it consistent and desirable to spread the table of the Lord on common ground with the table of devils. If these persons have one foot in the church, they have taken the precaution to keep the other firmly planted in the world. Not knowing into whose hands they may fall, or whose influence they may on some special emergency need, they wish to remain on good terms, as the politician would express it, with the *ins* and the *outs*—to be popular with both sides of the question. We hesitate not to say, that the sentiments and example of persons of this description, more frequently than any other cause, carry headlong all the efforts of bold and faithful ministers of the gospel to narrow the range—to retrench the extravagances, and to counteract the effects of fashionable amusements. Their opinions must necessarily be upon the side of such amusements, in order to justify their practice; for while they are apparently as devout as any others, in the temple, and at the communion table, they are as frequently at the rout, as gay in the ball-room, and as loud in their acclamations at the theatre, as those who have selected this world as their portion, and adopted pleasure as their goddess. If such persons sit under the ministry of one who has the temerity to lay his hand upon the sports and amusements of the day, they will generally pay him the lean compliment, as they are unbounded in their charity, to acknowledge that he is *a well meaning* man, but knows very little of the world. What a pity that such a man should be an incurable bigot! Remarks of this character become the signal for a general attack, and from the united phalanx of the Borderers and the world, the poor creature barely escapes with his life.

Death of Rev. Mr. Crane.—The mysterious dispensation of Providence in removing this devoted servant of the Lord, is thus announced in the last New-York Observer of January 14.

It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of the Rev. JAMES C. CRANE, Corresponding Secretary of the United Foreign Missionary Society; and formerly, for several years missionary to the Tuscarora Indians in the western part of this state. Mr. Crane had just returned from a long tour to the west, in the course of which he had visited the stations of the U. F. M. Society in the vicinity of Lake Erie, and was preparing for renewed labours, when he was attacked with the disease, which in a few days terminated his life. He died on Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock, and yesterday afternoon his remains were followed to the grave by numerous friends and relatives, and by the officers and managers of the United Foreign Missionary Society, and of the American Bible Society, of which last institution he had been appointed only a few days before his death, Assistant Secretary. The loss of Mr. Crane, will be deeply felt by the Christian public. He was a devoted and efficient friend of the missionary cause, and at the time of his death, the weight of conducting that cause in the Presbyterian church in this country, rested almost wholly upon him.

Rev. Mr. KING, Missionary to Palestine, whose appointment was of a temporary nature, is supposed to be on his return. He is Professor elect at Amherst College.

A correspondent desires information on the subject of *triangular bells*, with a view to the furnishing of a church. If the proprietors of the invention see fit to send us their advice on the subject, it will be thankfully received.

☞Printers at the west and south, will please give this one insertion.

We commence publishing to-day the Eighth Report of the Directors of the Western Education Society, which will be found an important document.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

Quit Rents.—Those who have ever had any concern with Quit Rents, will do well to look at their affairs, and see that there is no mistake: for the Legislature, it seems, are determined to proceed to the sale of lands, when the holders *appear* as delinquents, as soon as the 1st of March next.

Ohio Canal.—The Portage Journal mentions that the first lock, and one entire section of the Ohio Canal, have been completed—that two other locks are nearly finished;—and that most of the other sections are in a great state of forwardness.

The late census of Buffalo, presents the disproportion of three males to two females, exclusive of the aboriginal population.

CONGRESS.

SENATE—JANUARY 9—12.

On Monday, Mr. Lloyd, of Massachusetts, made a report in favour of diminishing duties on tonnage and import,—read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Van Buren, from New York, reported the bill "further to amend the Judicial system of the U. States;" and the bill "altering the time of holding the session of the Supreme Court of the United States."

This bill, as proposed by the committee, passed to a second reading.

The same gentleman, to whom was referred the bill "prescribing the modes of commencing, prosecuting, & deciding controversies between States," reported it without amendment; but said it was the unanimous opinion of the committee that it ought not to pass. The bill was afterwards laid on the table.

On Wednesday, the Vice President communicated a memorial of a deputation from the Cherokee nation, stating that, by the treaty entered into by that nation, with the United States, in the year 1804, it was stipulated that a permanent annuity of $1000 should be paid to said nation, but was not so paid till 1825, and praying the payment of the interest on the several annuities, from the time they became due to the time of payment. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

On Thursday, the bill to annul "an act concerning wreckers and wrecked property," passed by the Governor and Logislative Council of the territory of Florida, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the other House for concurrence.

The Senate then proceeded, as in Committee of the Whole, to consider a bill "to prevent desertion from the Army, and for other purposes.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jan 9–22, On Monday, considerable business of a local and unimportant nature came before the House; and a part of the day was occupied with the discussion of the judiciary bill. This subject is beginning to assume some importance; and we may hereafter give a more detailed view of it.

On Wednesday the discussion of yesterday was renewed after attending to some business of minor importance.

On Wednesday, Mr. Phelps, of Conn. offered the following joint resolution, which was read a first time, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Resolved, &c. That the following amendment to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by three-fourths thereof, shall be a part of said constitution:

That the electors shall meet in their respective states, on such day as congress shall designate, which shall be the same throughout the United States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; and they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate. The president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for president, and if no person have a majority, then, from the five highest on the list, the said shall in like manner choose the president. But in choosing the president the votes shall be taken by states, the Representatives from each state having one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. If after said House shall have ballotted twice, no person have a majority of all the states, the names of the two persons having the greatest number, and if no two persons have the greatest number, then the name of him who has the greatest number, and the names of all others who have the next greatest and equal number, shall be written upon separate pieces of paper, and be put into a ballot-box in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, and in their presence the speaker of the House of Representatives shall draw one piece of paper therefrom, and he whose name is written thereon shall be the President. In every case after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be vice president, but if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice president.

On Thursday, no very important business was transacted.

On Friday the House resumed the consideration of the judiciary bill, in committee of the whole. Mr. Powell of Virginia opposed the bill, and Mr. Clarke of Kentucky spoke in its favour.

Legislature of New-York.

Petitions.—The following are the most important among the petitions preferred last week before the Senate.

For a bank at Waterford, to be called the Saratoga bank—of inhabitants of Westchester relative to the Sharon Canal company—for the incorporation of the Utica Horticultural society; of the trustees of Hamilton College, for an increase of funds; of the officers of the 8th brigade of infantry, for Quakers to be exempt from militia duty.

Preferred before the Assembly.—Of the Mohawk turnpike company, for leave to abandon that part of their road, from the village of Herkimer to Utica, and a petition to the same effect, from persons living along the road—from Herkimer and Oneida, against granting leave to the Mohawk turnpike company, to abandon part of their road; from Monroe, and other counties, for a canal from the Erie canal to the Alleghany river, through the valley of the Genesee river: of inhabitants of Rensselaer and Albany, for the incorporation of a company, to make a ship canal on the east side of the Hudson, below the city of Albany; from Cattaraugus and Ontario, for a canal from the Alleghany river to the Erie canal; for a canal from the Erie canal to Port Watson; for a canal from the Erie canal in Camillus to Homer; for a bank in Utica, with a capital of $500,000; from Columbia college for relief to enable it to pay off its debt; of Thomas Storm and others, that banks may be prohibited from establishing branches.

Proceedings of the Senate.—On Saturday, Jan. 14th, Mr. Spencer, from the committee, reported favourably on the petitions from the Free School Society of New York city, and the Utica Lyceum.

These bills afterwards passed.

Several bills of a local nature were read a third time and passed; when the Senate proceeded to the nomination of a Senator, and the choice fell almost unanimously on the Hon. Nathan Sanford, the Chancellor.

On Monday, bills were reported in favour of aiding Geneva College; and for the construction of a lateral canal from the Erie canal to the Salt works in Montezuma. The Senate also took up the subject of the sale of lots for quit rents, when they refused to postpone the sale beyond the first of March next.

The resolution to amend the Constitution relative to the elective franchise, was read the third time and passed unanimously.

On Tuesday Mr. Colden, from a select committee made an able report in favour of giving aid to the society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents in N. York.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

On Saturday, Jan. 14th the house proceeded to the nomination of Senator and gave a *unanimous* vote 114 to Hon. Nathan Sanford, who was afterwards declared to be duly elected senator of the United States for six years.

On Monday, Mr. Brasher, from the committee on banking and insurance companies, to whom was referred the petition of Benjamin Baily and others, for the incorporation of a bank in New York, by the name of the Eagle Bank, with a capital of $1,500,000, made a long and able report on the general principles of banking, and particularly as relates to the city of New York, and concluded by giving their opinion that it was inexpedient to grant more bank charters in that city, and recommended that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition. The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Brasher from the same committee, offered a resolution calling on the comptroller for a list of the various banking, insurence and lombard institutions in this state, with the amount of capital, where they do their business, &c. with such remarks on the general state of such institutions as may be in his knowledge.—The resolution passed.

The following bills were brought in:

By Mr. Jewett—to amend the several acts relative to imprisonment for debt—referred to the committee on courts of justice.

By Mr. Huntington—to amend the act for the support of common schools, passed April 12, 1819—referred to literary committee. It directs that more accurate description shall be made of lands taxed to build school houses; gives the trustees power to excuse indigent persons from taxation; directs that trustees shall proceed to levy the tax within one month after they resolve to build a school house; that where school districts are composed of sections of two or more towns, the money raised in each town shall be applied to the education of children from that town, in proportion to the amount made by each.

On Thursday the senate informed that they had passed the bill to postpone the sale of taxes with amendments. The house concurred in the amendments. The Governer afterward signed the bill. The postponement stands till the first of March next.

Mr. Thompson, from the literary committee, introduced a bill to institute a military and scientific academy at Whitesboro', Oneida co.

Indian Schools.—The government pays $13,500 annually for the support of Schools, &c. at 38 stations among various tribes of Indians. Of the schools 16 were established by the Am. Board of Foreign missions, 7 by the Baptists, 6 by the United Foreign Missionary Society, 2 by the Moravians &c. The Society of Jesuits have a catholic school among the Indians of Missouri, which receives 800 dollars annually. The number of teachers (including their families (at all the schools is 281; number of scholars 1159.

The acting governor of Florida has recommended to the Legislature to exempt Gen. La Fayette's lands from taxes, and to invite the General to come and reside on them; and he has recommended to the people to see that no injury is done to the General's property.

On Sunday, the 8th inst. Mr. Flint, of Mass. attempted to cross the Hudson river at the upper ferry of this city, with a drove of 950 sheep, bound eastward, when the ice gave way, and 500 of them were drowned, of which, the carcases of 397 have been recovered and the rest floated under the ice.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

The inhabitants of Schodack and Greenbush in Rensselaer county have formed an association for the purpose of obtaining from the Legislature a charter of incorporation to construct a ship canal on the east shore of the Hudson river along the seat of the alluvious and other formations, obstructing the bed of the river below Albany.

Legislature of Georgia.—Adjourned *sine die* on Thursday night last the 22d ult. after a session of 45 days.

An attempt was made just before the adjournment of the Legislature to recommend General Andrew Jackson for the the next presidency. This resolution, however, was lost by a motion being made to adjourn *sine die*, which was carried.

Female Classical Seminary.—The Trustees of the Female Clasical Seminary at Brookfield, Mass. have petitioned for an act of incorporation with the usual privileges granted to such bodies. This Seminary, is already in successful operation, under the superintendence of Rev. Asa Rand, late Editor of the Christian Mirror.

The legislature of Kentucky adjourned on Wednesday last. The Senate to the last moment obstinately adhered to the determination to disobey the will of the people and not to repel the unconstitutional reorganization act. The Judiciary consequently must continue in its present disorganized state for another year. A very candid, sensible address to the people on this subject, was drawn up at the close of the session, and signed by the minority in the Senate. A similar document was signed by the majority of the House. But few acts of a general nature were passed.

A novel case in the history of jurisprudence occurred in the Mayor's Court of Philadelphia on Friday last. In a trial for assault and battery, one of the jurymen was taken sick and died, after the verdict had been signed and sealed but before it had been returned to the court. On the appearance of the eleven remaining jurymen, considerable discussion arose on the subject of receiving the verdict. The Court, however, ultimately refused, and discharged them.

FOREIGN.

Mr. King, the American Minister, has been introduced to his Brittannic Majesty.

The Emperor Alexander is said to be getting into a bad state of health, and to be almost blind and deaf—[he is quite so as to his duty.]

Another account says he is on a tour of inspection.

Education in Canada.—On the 2d July, a society was formed in London, "For promoting Education and industry in Canada, by the establishment of schools of industry among the Indians and settlers in such parts of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, as are destitute of the means of instruction." It is under the patronage of the Duke of Sussex, who was chairman of the meeting. Some of the Indian Chiefs from Canada, were present in their native dress.

President BOYER, of Hayti, has ordered a number of steamboats to be built in France and England.

With regard to Greece, nothing decisive had taken place. The accounts respecting the siege of Missolonghi and Ibrahim Pacha are very contradictory.

On the 14th July last, there was a terrible eruption of the volcano Gouton, in the residency of Preanger, on the island of Java, which threw out an immense quantity of stones and ashes. Seven hundred thousand coffee trees were destroyed, and five hundred thousand were damaged.

Valuable discovery in the Arts.—A substitute for the deleterious preparation of lead, used in glazing earthern ware, has at length been discovered in the felspar produced in the Middleton Hill mines in Wales; and the Society of Arts have awarded their gold medal for the discovery.

It is said that Mr. J. G. Lockhart, the son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott, sometime the reputed editor of Blackwood's Magazine, leaves the Scottish bar for London, to be there editor of the QUARTERLY REVIEW, and to hold a place under government, vice Mr. Stewart Rose, resigned.

Polish Jews.—The Emperor Alexander adverting to the number of Jews in Poland, and the provisional order of things now existing with respect to them, has published an ordinance, the substance of which is that a committee shall be formed, to which all the Jews in the kingdom must address themselves on affairs relating to their general interests. This committee is to examine all the ancient laws respecting the resident Israelites, and to report its observations to the lieutenant general of the kingdom. It is authorized to suggest the necessary modifications in the regulations which have been hitherto enforced for the benefit of the Jews, and the new regulations which it may be expedient to adopt. The committee is to be composed of a director, two assessors, a chief clerk, and two secretaries; and there will be added to it a council of advice, consisting of a president and five members, all Israelites.

Married,

At New-Hartford, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Coe, Mr. Samuel Wells to Miss Maria Loud.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Lacey, Mr. SIMON V. OLEY, of this village, to Miss RACHEL HUNT, of Albany.

At Scriba, Oswego co. on the 1st inst. by the Rev. Wm. A. Scranton, Mr. RICHARD OLIPHANT, Editor of the Auburn Free Press, to Miss ANN H. JONES, daughter of Mr. Daniel Jones.

At Eaterwalden, Del. by the Rev. Dietrich Schleichwelder, Mr. PETER SCHILDERKNECHT, to Miss CHRISTIANA SCHLECHTWOHL: Groom's-man, Mr. Charles Hoeflichjeger; Bride's-maid, Miss Dorotha Nennachmælzer.

DEATHS.

In this village, on the 17th inst. Mr. Samuel Jones, 62. On the 20th inst. Mr. Elias Cooper, son of Hon. Appollos Cooper, aged 22 years and 6 months.

In Boston, Jonathan F. Greenwood, merchant, aged 31. Mr John Kent, 25, son of the Hon. Wm. A. Kent, of Concord N. H.

In Fairhaven, Mr. Dexter Spooner, 70, a revolutionary pensioner.

In Newark, N. J. on the 25th ult. Mary Thompson, a colored woman, aged 117 years. In Ohio, Mrs. Ann Bailey, aged 115. She was a native of England, and served sometime as soldier against the Indians.

In Ferrisburgh, Vt. Rev. Charles Paul, a native of England, and a respectable local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At Camillus, Onondaga county, New York, on the 19 ult. Elder BARZAEL DUZETT, pastor of the second Baptist church in that place.

AGENTS FOR THE WESTERN RECORDER.

Buffalo; Moses Bristol, M. D.
Fredonia; Rev. William Page.
Geneseo; O. Willie, Esq. [Hurlburt.
Madrid, (Columbia Village,) Rev. Joseph
Mendon; E. Sheldon, jr. P. M.
Moscow; Rev. Samuel J. Mills,

BANK NOTE TABLE.

(*Corrected Weekly.*)

NEW YORK.		
Jefferson County, Adams	1	dis
Niagara		
Washington & Warren, Sandy Hill	1	
Barker's Exchange, New York	30 a 35	
Bank of Plattsburgh		
Chenango	a 5	
Mohawk	a 1 1-2	
Central	a 2 1-4	
Auburn	2 a 2 1-4	
Ontario	2 a 2 1-4	
Utica	2 a 2 1-4	
Newburgh Branch	2 a 2 1-4	
Rochester	2 a 2 1-4	
Columbia—Hudson	1 a 1 1-4	
Green County—Catskill	1 a 1 1-4	
Catskill Bank— do	1 a 1 1-4	
Geneva	3-4 a	
Mechanics & Farmers', Albany	1	
State Bank, do under $20	1	
Bank of Albany, under $20	1	
Orange Co. Bank, Goshen	1 a 1 1-4	
All other Banks in this state		par
CONNECTICUT.		
New Haven		par
Bridgeport		par
Norwich		par
Thames Bank, Norwich		par
Fairfield Co. Bank, Norwalk	1-2	dis
Eagle Bank, New Haven		broke
Derby		
All other banks in this state	3-4 a 1	dis
RHODE ISLAND.		
All the banks in this state	1 a 1-2	dis
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Banks in the city of Boston	1-2 a 1	dis
Springfield	3-4 a 1	
All other Banks in the State	1 a 1-2	
MAINE.		
Wiscasset		broke
Hallowell and Augusta		broke
Castine		broke
All other banks in this state	1 a 1-2	dis
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
All the banks in the state	1 a 1 1-2	dis
VERMONT.		
All the Banks in the state	1 a 1 1-2	dis
CANADA.		
Bank of Upper Canada		dis
All others	2 1-2 a 3	
NEW JERSEY.		
State Bank at Camden	1 a 1 1-2	dis
Cumberland Bank, Bridgeton	1 a 1 1-2	
Farmers' Bank, Mount Holly	1 a 1 1-2	
Salem Steam Mill & Banking Co.	1 a 1 1-2	
Notes of the above under $5	1 1-2	
Lombardy and Protection		
State Bank at Trenton		
All others in the State		par
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Banks in Philadelphia		par
Chester Co.—Chester	1 a 1 1-2	dis
Delaware Co.—do	1 a 1 1-2	
Farmers' Bank, Lancaster	1 a 1 1-2	
Harrisburgh	1 a 1 1-2	
Norristown	1 a 1 1-2	
Easton	1 a 1 1-2	
Germantown	1 a 1 1-2	
Northampton	1 a 1 1-2	
Notes of the above under $5	1 1-2	
Silver Lake—Montrose		
Lancaster		
Farmers Bank—Hulmville	1 a 1 1-2	
York Bank—Little York	1 a 1 1-2	
Gettysburg	1 a 1 1-2	
Chambersburg	1 1-2	
Carlisle	1 1-2	
Pittsburgh	2	
Reading	1 1-2	
Greensburg	8	
Brownsville	8	
New Hope	12	
Do signed I. Q. Leake cash'r	1	
Other Banks in the state	15 a 95	
MICHIGAN		
Bank of Michigan.		dis

POETRY & MUSIC.

"KINDLED ONLY AT THE SKIES."

For the Western Recorder.

ON DISAPPOINTMENT.

The holiest flowers of earth decay,
And summer's cloudless days are few,
Autumn, too, goes on his way,
And fades at last in winter's view.

Then why should vain, aspiring man
E'er vex himself with fruitless grief,
Or think that nature's chastening hand
Affords no balm for his relief?

Though friendship's smiles delusive prove,
And fortune's frowns are grievous too:
There is a world of light and love,
A safe retreat from sin and wo.—PHILOS.

Clinton, September 28, 1825.

GETHSEMANE.

The night was still—no sound was heard,
Save Cedron's waters' gentle flow;
And the pale evening star appeared,
Spectatress of a Saviour's wo!
His prayer, his agony, his blood!
Gethsemane astonished stoood!

Their shadowy arms, the cedars spread,
As if in sympathy profound,
To screen the Lord, the Saviour's head;
But where are his disciples found?
Alas! that they alone should sleep,
When things inanimate could weep!

And whose the crime, and whose the wrong,
For which this agony he bore?
And circled by th' angelic throng,
Why covered are his limbs with gore?
To turn *us* from the downward road,
And bring us home in peace to God.

Among the late English notices of poetical publications, we observe the "Early productions of William Cowper; never before printed;" and the "Rising Village, by Oliver Goldsmith, a descendant of the author of the Deserted Village."

Mr. Goldsmith expects to be honoured for his *name*, and for the *title* of his poem, if nothing else.

As for the "Early productions of Cowper;" we presume to say, that, had they been really worth printing, they would have been given to th public, years ago. The English booksellers and publishers have a wonderful propensity to pick up the unimportant scraps and conversations of their great men.

Instructers of Music.—The following remarks contained in a letter from a western friend, were not intended for publication: but in our opinion they are too good to be withholden. They do not refer to any particular individual.

"It is not every man that has musical science, that is of course qualified as an instructer. An instructer of music ought to be a man of good classical taste, as well as of musical science. The ordinary rudimental details form the least important portion of an instructer's duties. The subjects of Emphasis Expression and Practical Adaptation, are after all of the utmost consequence; and a knowledge of these cannot be speedily acquired; nor can a *few lessons* from *any man living*, serve to convey all the ideas that are necessary on these subjects."

A concert was to take place at the North church, in Hartford, Conn. on Friday the 6th inst. This is the first notice of a concert of sacred music we recollect to have seen, for a number of months past.

Italian Opera.—It may not be known to all our musical readers, that there is an Italian Opera establishment in the city of New York this winter, which attracts a good deal of attention. The talents of Signor and Signora Garcia have been highly spoken of. Of course they cannot be *first rate* singers: & as their language is little understood in this country; and especially, as the refinements of the Italians are ill suited to to the English language and to the state of the musical art in this country: we cannot but regret that this company of singers have seen fit to visit our shores. To say nothing of the evils of a moral nature which are necessarily attached to every species of theatrical entertainment; it requires no great foresight to discover that these Italians will necessarily exert a vitiating influence on the taste of the musical portion of community. A few *professors* may improve on hearing their performances; but, for every such instance, there will be hundreds and thousands of second hand imitators whose style will be rendered detestable through their constant failure and misapplication of effort.

Among the musical publications mentioned in the last quarterly list of the Edinburgh Review, are

"Concert Room and Orchestra Anecdotes of Music and Musicians; in three vols. small 8vo. Price £1."

"A treatise on Harmony; written for the use of the pupils in the Conservatoire of Music in Paris, by CATEL:—translated into English, with additional notes and explanations:—price 12*s*."

Nothing is said as to their merit: but the Conservatoire would not be guilty of issuing catch-penny productions, however ready the English bookmakers might be to translate them.

COMMUNICATIONS.

BIBLE QUESTIONS.—*Continued Weekly.*

John i. 35–51.

What did John at another time say respecting Christ?
What disciples were with John?
Why did they follow Jesus? v. 38 39.
Were their desires accomplished?
How long did they tarry?
Which of the two disciples *first* found Simon?
Who did Andrew consider Jesus to be?
What is the meaning of "Son of Jonas?"
Why was Simon surnamed Cephas, or Peter. Matt. xvii. 18.
Where was Jesus at this time?
Who was the next day, called by Christ to be his disciple?
How many of Christ's disciples at this time belonged at Bethsaida, & where was it situated?
Who brought Nathaniel to Christ?
Where did Nathaniel belong? John. xxi. 2.
By what other name is he called? Matt. x. 3.
What objection did Nathaniel oppose to Christ's being the Messiah?
What was Philip's reply?
What was the character of Nathaniel?
How did Christ prove to Nathaniel that he was not ignorant of his character?
What was Nathaniel probably doing under the fig tree?
What did he at once infer respecting Christ?
What promise did Christ make to Nathaniel?
What is the meaning of the figurative language in the 51st verse?

Ans. God will enable me to shew that I am the Messiah.

For the Western Recorder.

EXTRACTS—NO. II.

MR. EDITOR,—The important sentiments, contained in the following extracts, are submitted to you for insertion. O.

HYPOCRISY.

"That famous, experimental divine, Mr. Shepherd, says, a Pharisee's trumpet shall be heard to the town's end; when simplicity walks through the town unseen. Hence a man will sometimes covertly commend himself (and *myself* even comes in) and tells you a long story of conversion; and an hundred to one if some lie or other slip not out with it. Why, the secret meaning is, I pray *admire me*. Hence, complain of wants and weaknesses; *pray think what a broken hearted Christian I am.*

[*Parable of the Virgins.*

PRAYER FOR SPIRITUAL BLESSINGS.

In order to drawing a just inference from the supposed assistance we have had in prayer for a particular mercy, and judging of the probability of the bestowment of that individual mercy, many things must be considered. We must consider the importance of the mercy sought, and the principle whence we so earnestly desire it; how far it is good and agreeable to the mind and will of God, the degree of love to God that we exercised in our prayer; the degree of discovery that is made of the divine sufficiency: and the degree in which our assistance is manifestly distinguishing with respect to that mercy. And there is nothing of greater importance in the argument, than the degree of humility, poverty of spirit, self-emptiness and resignation to the holy will of God, which God gives us the exercise of, in our seeking that mercy. Praying for a particular mercy with much of these things, I *have often seen blessed* with a bestowment of the particular thing asked for.—*Edwards on Revivals in New England, page* 254.

For the Western Recorder.

CHAMBER BIBLES.

MR. EDITOR,—I was much pleased in noticing, a year or two since in several of the Religious newspapers, an article on the subject of Chamber Bibles. The object of the writer, was, to commend the practice of keeping a Bible in some conspicuous place, in every lodging room of a public or private house;—a practice which he thought was pretty general among the christian community; and which, for myself, I had supposed had become nearly universal.

On a late tour through the country, however, I happened to lodge several nights in houses where, though the heads of the families appeared to be pious and attentive to my accommodation, there was not a Bible to be found in *any* of my apartments. This circumstance convinces me, Mr. Editor, that were you to call the attention of the christian community to this subject, you might be the means of conferring a favour on many an itinerant and sojourner. Yet, to say nothing of the necessity of chamber Bibles, to those who are in the *habit* of *perusing* the scriptures, they must certainly have a tendency to make some impression upon the gay and thoughtless, at a moment which, of all others, perhaps, is the most favourable to serious reflections. And it may be doubted, whether persons that have been piously educated, can remain unmoved, when entering alone as strangers, into lodging rooms, where almost the first object that meets the eye, is a Bible which has been placed there for perusal. Yours, &c.

Y. Z

REMARKS.—We do not recollect having published the article our correspondent alludes to; but the importance of the subject, is not for a moment to be doubted. The christian householder should never presume to consider his rooms as "furnished," until he has deposited a Bible in each of them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WAY TO EXCITE AN INTEREST IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Let him who would know how to infuse into others, the efficient spirit of benevolence, read the following anecdote of the late Divie Bethune, Esq. of New York.

At the public meeting called by the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge, a few weeks since, Hiram Ketchum, Esq. of this city, on submitting a motion, remarked "that it was not two years since in that room was collected a numerous and highly respectable portion of our fellow citizens, convened for the purpose of deliberating on the important measure, which had bro't into existence this benevolent institution. I well remember, said Mr. K. how I was delighted on that occasion. We came not together, Sir, to make speeches—we came to devise means for the amelioration of the condition of the neglected and helpless children of crime. First rose a learned Professor of Columbia College, and in Addisonian style, and with Addisonian wisdom, advocated the cause of the hapless delinquent. In another quarter of the room was heard the silver tones of the District attorney, presenting the result of his observation and experience. Next, a respectable mechanic presented himself, and proposed a measure, which was finally adopted and became a part of our plan. With all these, sir, I was highly delighted, and the recollection comes over my heart, cheering it like the first breath of spring. But there was another, whose speech was, in my estimation the best—because the most to the point. It was made by one, who, since that time, has, as I firmly believe, been called to his reward in another, and more perfect state—I allude to the late Divie Bethune, Esq. This was a merchant's speech—a true business like speech—it was short, but it was comprehensive. 'I have heard your speeches,' said he, 'I like the object—I like your plan—and I subscribe fifty dollars to aid in bringing it into operation.' He touched the chord which vibrated in every bosom. His example was immediately followed—and before the assembly dispersed, sixteen hundred dollars were laid on the table—which has since been increased to sixteen thousand.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

SLAVE TRADE.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer on board his Majesty's ship Maidstone, on the coast of Africa, dated Prince's Island, Sept. 12.

"At Sierra Leone and Cape Coast, they are, and have been, very sickly: at the former place they have lost upwards of 100 troops, and rather more at Cape Coast since the rainy season. I am also glad to say the squadron has been fortunate in captures, so that we are picking up a little. But the French now engross all the trade in slaves. A few days ago we had a long and arduous chase after a large frigate-built corvette ship, which we at last ran along side of. She proved to be the French ship, Orphee, with a cargo of 700 slaves on board, and in a state that would have made your heart ache to have seen. The rascals had nearly all the men chained by the neck, or most of them: the rest by the legs to the deck—and to add to the horror of the thing, the bolts were rivetted, thereby showing it was not the intention of the monsters to let the innocent victims of their cruelty loose until the end of the voyage. She was bound to Martinique. The between-deck was little more than three feet high, and the groans of the poor sufferers almost unmanned me. When I desired them to be released, I thought I should have choked; never were my feelings so much hurt."

LITERARY.

Dr. Siebold, physician to the Dutch establishment in Japan, has been acquiring a knowledge of the language and literature of that country, which he means to employ for the instruction and gratification of the learned world of Europe. He has already made some interesting communications to the British Asiatic Society. In like manner, Mr. Korous, a Hungarian traveller and philologist, has enjoyed favourable opportunities of insight into the language and literature of Thibet. He has completed a grammar and vocabulary of the language.

The erudite Dr. Carey, one of the English Baptist missionaries at Serampore, has completed his Dictionary of the *Bengalee* Language, consisting of 2160 closely printed quarto pages. He was employed upon it for a period of ten years.

STATISTICS.

We gather the following details from the documents of the War Department, accompanying the President's message.

The army consists of 6181—5623 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, and 242 commissioned officers.—The troops are equally distributed between the eastern and western departments; the former under the command of Gen. Gaines and the latter, under the command of Gen. Scott. The number of recruits enlisted during the year, is 1154—746 in the eastern, and 408 in the western department. Within the three first quarters of the present year $894,308 was paid to the several paymasters of the army. The number of deaths in the first half of the year, was but 64, of which 11 were by casualties, 4 intemperance, 15 by consumption, and 24 by other causes. Of clothing, every item, with one or two exceptions, will be supplied for less prices the coming year, than in either of the two preceding. During the past year 177 warrants for bounty lands, amounting to 29,130 acres, have been issued from the land office to officers and soldiers of the last war. It appers that there are fifty-nine revolutionary land warrants unclaimed.

The whole number of Revolutionary Pensioners is 12,985. During the year, there have died 432, while 344 have been added to the rolls; 931 reside in Pennsylvania.

General Post Office.—The following abstract of receipts at post offices in the several States and territories, is taken from a report laid before Congress, by the Post Master General.

Maine,	20,032 58	Georgia,	36,492 42
New Hamp.	10,033 26	Tennesseee,	13,416 59
Mass.	83,201 60	Ohio,	24,900 14
R. Island,	11,256 12	Kentucky,	21,501 09
Connecticut	25,568 99	Indiana,	4,701 84
Vermont,	11,311 32	Mississppi,	8,537 01
New York,	182,223 56	Missouri,	5,173 81
N. Jersey,	14,796 96	Louisiana,	22,443 66
Penn.	110.547 01	Illinois	2,459 04
Delaware,	4,604 50	Alabama,	15,331 21
Maryland,	50,830 01	Arkansas,	782 05
Virginia,	61,751 52	Michigan,	1,345 19
N. Carolina,	22,487 03	Florida,	1,093 53
S. Carolina,	40,614 44	Dis. Colum.	9,504 58
			$817,023 00

Number of grains of corn in a bushel.—An English farmer, has given the following as the result of an experiment to ascertain the weight and number of a Winchester bushel of the undermentioned sorts of grain.

	Weight in lbs.	*No. of Grains.*
Wheat,	62	550,000
Barley,	52	520,000
Oats,	32	1,260,000
Early Peas,	64	110,000
Horse Beans,	14	37,000

Slavery.—"If I am right in my views," says a writer in Liverpool, "the direct pecuniary sacrifices we make for the support of slavery, are about £1,200,000 per annum, in BOUNTIES, and $1,800,000 in armies and establishments to keep the slaves in subjection, making £3,000,000."

This is a sum more than equal to the whole regular expenses of the United States—legislative, executive, judicial, military, naval, or miscellaneous, including payments on every account, except in the reduction of the public debt.—*Niles.*

According to Chronologists, it is supposed that the first book was written in Job's time.—Thirty thousand books were burnt by order of Leo in 761. A very large estate was given for one book on Cosmography, by king Alfred. The first printed book was the vulgate edition of the Bible in 1462; the second was Cicero de Officiis, 1466; Cornelius Nepos published at Moscow was the first classical book printed in Russia, April 29th 1762. In 1400, books were sold at from 10 to 30 pounds sterling each.

From the Connecticut Observer.

NEWSPAPERS.

The moral and religious influence of newspapers ought to be of the best kind. They are now not merely the vehicles of intelligence, but of miscellaneous selections on morals as well as other interesting subjects. They claim to be teachers, and their instructions ought to be such as to strengthen the cause of sound doctrine and sound morality. No others are worthy the confidence or patronage of a Christian. The improvement in this respect in newspapers not avowedly religious, is pleasing. Coming as they do, familiarly into a family—enjoying often unreserved confidence—and read as they are, by a large class more extensively and frequently than any other publications, it is not a matter of indifference whether they advocate the cause of truth—at least whether they contain nothing hostile to the truth. A newspaper of the opposite character, exerts an influence the more fatal, because it is unregarded. Like a man of anecdote and wit, but hostile to evangelical religion, it amuses and interests us, until we are loth to check or even to notice its sneers at piety, or at the cause of benevolence. Ought a Christian to expose his family to either of these snares?

Yet how many people who would as soon mingle poison in their children's cup, as suffer them to read the writings of Paine, or Voltaire, or Gibbon, seem not to think that in so common a thing as a Newspaper, may lurk infidelity, irreligion, and a thousand foes who will prejudice their offspring against the religion of the heart—against the institutions of the Gospel—against missions—against the principles and forms of their own denomination? With such carelessness in parents, what might he have done, with newspapers, who to revolutionize a country, required only the power over its ballads? And, reader, have you never found on the mantle piece in the house of a friend, sentiments in the shape of a Newspaper, which would raise the blush of shame on its inmates to have you see there in the shape of a volume, purchased for the promiscuous reading of a family? That family does not reflect 'how great a matter a little fire kindleth.' Its head, its guide, is a member of the church, and prays in the hearing of his family daily, 'Thy kingdom come,' while he brings even to the neighbourhood of the domestic altar, one of the most insidious, deadly foes of that kingdom. We beg pardon of our readers if they think we have overrated the effect of such publications—but must still appeal from the decision, to the politician, who knows the subject better, and estimates their power more justly.

The Capitol of the state of Kentucky, was destroyed by fire last year, since which period, the Legislature of that state has held its sessions in a church at Frankfort. That church was burnt on the 12th inst.

The Jews have a proverb, "that he who breeds not up his son to some occupation makes him a thief," and the Arabians say, "an idle person is the devil's play-fellow.

DEPRAVITY.

☞ *Matter of record.*—At a recent *scrub race* on the River Raisin, a funeral procession was passing: on hearing of the contemplated race, however, they quietly wheeled their carts to the side of the road—remained—and joined in the vociferous joys of the race;—and then again silently followed the remains of their deceased comrade toward the grave!—*Mich. Sent.*

WANTED

10,000 BUSHELS of the first quality of WHEAT, for which *cash* will be paid by PARKER & SEYMOUR.

Utica, Jan. 2, 1826. 8w79

NEW BOOKS.

JUST Received by MERRELL & HASTINGS, at No. 40, Genesee street, the Difficulties of Infidelity, by Geo. Stanley Faber, B. D.—A Compend of the System of Divine Truth, by Jacob Catlin, D. D.—Antiquities of the Jews, by William Brown, D. D.—Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind—Memoirs of Levi Parsons, late Missionary to Palestine; View of the Hebrews, or the Tribes of Israel in America, by Rev. E Smith—Christian Parent's Present, by the author of the S. S. Teacher's Guide—Missionary Gazetteer—Scott's Bible, with References, Armstrong's edition—The works of Rev. Richard Cecil—Calvin's Institute, most of which, will be sold at reduced prices.

Utica, Dec. 26, 1825. 78tf

FRESH TEAS.

80 CHESTS Skin Tea of the Splendid, Beaver, London Trader, Superior, and Addison's Cargoes.

10 Chests Old Hyson do.
15 Young do.
20 Catty Boxes, do.
20 Chests Souchong and Bohea

for sale by J. C. HASTINGS & Co.

Utica, Dec. 20, 1825. 77t

ONE PIPE choice Old Madeira } In bottles or
One do Port } in draught.

One half do real old Champaign Cognac BRANDY of the vintage of 1779; and a few cases of sparkling Champaign wine, are offered by J. C. HASTINGS & Co.

Utica, Dec. 20, 1825. 77tf

WINES & TEAS.

2 CASKS superior Port Wine,
1 " old Madeira, do
1 " Sicily do
1 case Champaign, do
20 boxes Claret, do

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Black TEA, DRUGS & MEDICINE, Dye Woods, and Dye Stuff, together with a general supply of GROCERIES.

52tf A. HITCHCOCK.

Utica, June 28. 83 Genesee-street.

LOOKING-GLASS FACTORY & STORE.

W. A. Gaylord,

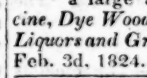
HAS removed his establishment to a building on Genesee-street, nearly opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, and two doors above William Clarke's Lottery office; where he offers for sale a very general assortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES,

consisting of Gilt, Mantel and Pier, Mahogany pillared, Scroll, Swing, and a variety of Toilet and Statia Glasses, which he will sell at reduced prices.

He also continues to frame and glaze, Paintings, Prints, and Ladies' Needle-work. All orders for Bed and window Cornices, repairing old gilding, re-silvering Looking-Glass Plates, &c. will meet with prompt attention.

Utica, December 6, 1825. t84



Wholesale.

J. C. HASTINGS, & Co.

OFFER as usual at their store No. 34 Genesee Street for cash or approved paper payable at either of the Banks in this village, on the most favourable terms a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

among which are

20 Kegs Plug Tobacco
25 Barrels paper do.
12 Bags Pepper
10 do. Pimenta
20 Kegs Ginger
15 Boxes short Pipes
50 Bales Cassia
20 Boxes Lp. Sugar
10 Bags Coffee
2 Tierces Philad'a Scotch Snuff
1 " Maccoboy do.
3 " Rice
40 Qr. Casks Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Port, Teneriffe, Dry Lisbon, and Sherry Wines, and an extensive Stock of Liquors, &c. &c.

Merchants wishing to replenish their stock, and Tavern keepers in particular are requested to call.

Utica, Dec. 20, 1825. 77tf

UTICA ACADEMY.

A TEACHER of Mathematics is employed in this Institution, who devotes his whole time to teaching in the different branches of Mathematical science. Particular attention will be given to young gentlemen who wish to qualify themselves for *Canal Surveyors* and Engineers, or for Land Surveyors.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

D. PRENTICE, *Principal.*

November 28, 1825. 74tf

M. HITCHCOCK, has constantly on hand, a large assortment of *Drugs and Medicine, Dye Woods and Dye Stuff, Paints and Oil, Liquors and Groceries:* Wholesale and Retail.

Feb. 3d. 1824. 3—tf.

NEW GOODS.

No. 36, Genesee-Street.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a general assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for the season; also, 50 crates Crockery & Glass Ware, with a few chests Tea, and a few barrels Brown Sugar, Molasses, &c. &c. which he offers for sale on reasonable terms at wholesale or retail. A small share of the public patronage will be thankfully received. OREN CLARK.

Utica, 13th Sept. 1825. 63

JOHN CAMP & Co. No. 98, Genesee street, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in India, European, and American Dry Goods, Liquors and Groceries.

Cash and the highest prices, paid for Pot and Pearl Ashes.

May 24, 1825. 2tf

WHITESBORO' ACADEMY.

THE Trustees would inform the public, that this Seminary is now open for the reception of Students under the tuition of Mr. C. CRITTENDEN BALDWIN, who graduated at Hamilton College in 1823; and who comes with recomendations of high standing, as a gentleman of fair character and distinguished classical attainments.

L. BERRY, *Clerk of Trustees.*

Whitesboro', May 2, 1825. 44tf

TO RICHARD VAN DYCK, and to such of his children as were living, on the 2d day of November, 1825.

In pursuance of the last will and testament of Marinus Oudenaarde, deceased, I hereby give you notice, that you, and each of you, be & appear in your proper persons, at Utica, within six months from the date hereof, to claim the estate, consisting of a house and lot, situated on Water-stroet, in Utica; and which has been devised to you, by said last will and testament of said Marinus Oudenaarde, deceased, upon that express condition; or in default of such appearance, within said time, all and singular, your and such of your right and interests as devisees, will be forever forfeited; and said estate will be sold for the benefit of the American Bible Society, in pursuance of the directions of said will. Yours,

THOMAS E. CLARK, *Executor.*

Dated, 22d Nov. 1825. 6m73

TERMS OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE WESTERN RECORDER.

I. The WESTERN RECORDER will be issued on Tuesday of each week, commencing with the first Monday in January, 1826.

II. It will be put to subscribers at Two Dollars in advance, or if paid within three months from the time of subscribing; or Two Dollars and fifty Cents if paid after the expiration of three months.

III. To persons becoming responsible for ten copies or more, a reasonable discount will be allowed.

IV. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.

†‡† All present subscribers, who do not give notice of discontinuance by the first of December, will be considered as subscribers for the succeeding volume.

MERRELL & HASTINGS, *Publishers.*